Uniforms and Equipments Are Purnished for All the Members of the Staff by the Same Inilors and Dealers-Thus Exact Uniformity Was Attained in Style and Material.

ALBANY, Feb. 22.-The appearance presented Black's military staff at the various ocial functions here at which its members have been present, and lat the ceremonies attending he Governor's inauguration, has been the subfeet for much favorable comment. In every point their uniforms and equipments conform ex-actly with the regulations, and National Guardsmen who have seen the members of the new staff have very generally expressed a sense of grati-fication at this fact. Even where the regulations permit variations and might lead to a bestimate lack of uniformity, the new staff has been careful to adopt one or the other of the alternatives and to adhere to it. It has gone even further than that. Instead of having its uniforms and equipments furnished by different tailors and dealers it selected the same ones, and in this way secured exact uni-formity in material. No two buttons, no two tassels, no two straps of the same sort differ in any respect. Even the quality of the cloth used for smiforms of the different officers is identical. When Col. Treadwell, Gov. Black's military secretary, whose appointment was made three or four weeks after that of the other members of the staff, ordered his uniform, he went to the same tatlor and furnisher as the others had

The credit for this condition of affairs is due chiefly to the efforts of Adjt.-Gen. C. Whitney Tillinghast, who succeeded Gen. E. A. McAlpin as chief of staff. Gen. Tillinghast served for seventeen years under Capt. James W. Cusack of the Sixth Separate Company of Troy, one of the most careful men in the National Guard in conforming to regulations, and the training acquired during that period bore fruit when he was placed at the head of the staff. One snowy day, about the middle of last December, a few days after the staff officers had received their commissions, they met at the Waldorf in New York city and elected Gen. Tillinghast Chairman of the staff organization. That was some time before Inspector-General McLewee issued caustic criticism on Gen. McAlpin the other members of Gov. Morton's staff, but they had been subjected to criticism before in a less formal way, and Gen. Tillinghast made it his first care to see that the new staff should not be open to similar criticism. At the Waldorf meeting he addressed the other officers on the subject, and they all promptly agreed with his ideas of strict conformity with the regulations. The uniforms were ordered at the same establishments, and when the staff made its first appearance here on New Year's Day it man. Even the layman, who knew nothing of regulations, couldn't help noticing the splendid and soldierlike appearance of the officers, and the favorable comment was general. There are three grades of officers on the staff,

There are three grades of officers on the staff, and the uniforms differ in some respects accordingly. The Adjutant-General, who is chief of staff, has the rank of Major-General. The departmental chiefs, such as the Inspector-General rank as Fragidier-Generals. The stage of the staff of staff, has the rank of Major-General. The departmental chiefs, such as the Inspector-General rank as Fragidier-Generals. The stage of the staff of something about it. These other monsters was responsible for the factories of the staff was down the other than the other staff of the staff respects from the others, in accordance with the regulations for the naval militia. All the officers of dark blue cloth and trousers of the same material. The regulations prescribe that the trousers shall be "plain, without stripe, well or cord." One of the things for which Gen. Million the other members of the staff respectations for swords are the same for all the officers of the staff. The sword belts of them. The grip, for instance may be of sharks skin or of silver, or of any begind sword, an light cavalry sabre is carried, but in other respects the respectations for awords and the other members of the staff, so the next staff of the staff countries of his staff of the staff, so the next staff of the staff or the staff or the staff or uniform the staff the staff on the possibility of different chapeaus or a staff of the staff, so the present staff or the sake of uniformity, adopted the box chapeau, and all wear the same trail the added are of red Russia leather.

The sword belts for all the members of the staff, so the present staff, for the sake of uniformity, adopted the box chapeau, and all wear the same trails to the staff of the staff of uniformity adopted the box chapeau, and all wear the same trails on the staff of the staff of uniformity and the staff of the staff of the s and the uniforms differ in some respects accord-

being worn by different members of the staff, so the present staff, for the sake of uniformity, adopted the box chapeau, and all wear the same kind.

The sword belts for all the members of the staff except the aides are of red Russia leather, with three stripes of gold embroidery. The aides beit consists of a broad stripe of gold lace on black enameled leather. The sword knots worn by aides are gold lace straps with gold ballion tasseis. The higher officers wear knots of gold cord with acont ends. Only the greneral efficers wear epaulettes. Those of the Adjutant General have two silver embroidered stars, a large one in the centre of the strap. The departmental chiefs, ranking as Brigadier Generals, have only the larger star on the cushion. The aides wear shoulder knots, which are similar to epaulettes, but without the gold frings. They bear the different departmental designations and the insignia of grade, and to the right shoulder knot is attached an alguillette of gold cord. The significate is not purely decorative, as might be supposed. Its purpose is to furnish a cord from which pencils may be suspended and a loop in which to rest and steady the right arm when writing orders on the field. The general officers on the staff may wear shoulder knots in lieu of epaulettes, but this is not done unless they all agree upon them, as otherwise it would destroy uniformity. All the staff officers wear shoulder straps, those of the Adjutant-foneral bearing two silver star, and those of the Higadier Generals one silver star, and those of the Rigadier Generals one silver star, and those of the Rigadier Generals one silver star, and those of the same buttons worn by the general officers wear the same buttons worn by the general officers of the Rigadier Generals wear since on each side, placed by twos and the Colonels wear nine on each side, placed by twos, and the Colonels wear nine on each side, placed by twos, and the Colonels wear nine on each side, placed to equal distances. Any officer of the staff may or may not wear

ble knots of black Russian braid and the swearing single knots.
Are regulations also for undress uni-dering in some respects from those given The full dress, however, is almost al-tern on the occasions when the staff is the gaze of thousands of citizens and la most subject to criticism from mill-arps. In general, it may be said that the are has been used by the present staff in the like if soft with undress uniforms as in sepects. which Adjt.-Gen, Tilling-

to which Adjt.-Gen, Tillingcitention and in which the meent staff are models of conformons is the wearing of medals. This
which furnished the subject for
McLewar's criticism of the old
classes of medals may be worn
as of these is the long-service decstate, which is suspended from a
n around the neck. All other
be worn on the left breast,
not to be scattered about as
climes seen, but are to be
straight line on a level with
The other medals permitted
by any national guard organizats members for long and faithful
oved by the commander-in-chief;
of the State for markemanship;
d societies based on personal or
aty, services, such as the Grand or letter based on personal or services, such as the Grand the or the Sons of the Revolu-100 percent, decoration. All save had these regulations as medals impressed upon the edict that any deviation fro long escape the notice of the

Miss Amy R. Dryden, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Dryden of this city, was married to W. P. Hall of Baltimore yesterday afternoon at brace P. E. cherch by the Rev. C. M. Dunham of Metuchen and the Rev. E. M. Redman of Grace Church. Edwin L. Hall, brother of the bridesprom, was best man. A reception followed at the home of the bride's parents. Mr. and Mrs. Hall will reside at St. Michael's, Md.

PERT LIVELY WEDDING GUESTS. Rjected from the Wedding Hall, They Have Tunie with the Police.

Joseph Stein, Peter Gressage, and John Ziker, all Poles, of 97 North Seventh street, Williams burgh, were uninvited guests on Sunday night at a Hungarian wedding reception in a hall at Wythe avenue and North Sixth street. The men were hospitably treated until just before midnight, when they tried to become familiar with the bride. She called her husband, and the Poles were ejected. They made a disturb ance on the sidewalk, and Policeman Reddy of the Bedford avenue station advised them to

Gressage and Stein attacked Reddy and threw him down. Then they tried to steal his club He managed to retain it, and when the Poles ran away he pursued them. The Poles ran into 97 North Seventh street and locked the front door. Reddy pushed in the door and was attacked the

Word was sent to the station house that policeman was being roughly handled by s growd of Poles. Half a dozen policemen hurried to the scene and found fully 500 Poles in front of the North Seventh street house. Reddy was lying in the hallway with his revolver in his hand. Gressage and Stein, he said, had gone upstairs. Policeman McGrath found them on the second floor.

upstairs. Policeman McGrath found them on the second floor.

Gressage attacked McGrath and they both fell. Gressage got up first, and, ripping a door from its hinges, he attacked McGrath with the door and knocked him down again.

McGrath recovered in a twinkling and rapped the Pole on the head with his club. Gressage fell, and McGrath, with the help of another policeman, carried him down the stairs.

Stein was found in bed covered with a blanket, and Ziker was found behind a door on the first floor. The three were taken to the station house, where Gressage's head was bandaged by an ambulance surgeon.

In the Lee Avenue Police Court yesterday the prisoners were each held in \$300 bail for a hearing to-morrow.

THE SMITH MONSTER'S TURN.

Lexow Hunters Want to Chase the Who

Grocers' Ameriation To-Bay. Senator Lexow's pack of monster hunters got back to town last night after their three days' baying around the Metropole last night, just as if they had already scented the game and were crazy to get on the trail. But the master of the hunt wasn't there. Secrecy is still maintained by the rubber-shod sienths who serve the subpoenas which bring the monsters to the front. But it is known that they have been after that one of the numerous Smith family who is at the head of the Wholesale Grocers'

at the head of the Wholesale Grocers' Association. They have also been after the Tobacco monster again. The Wholesale Grocer monster was to have been chased on Saturday. His subpeens was marked 10 A. M., but it was after that hour when the rubber-shod sleuth caught him; so the subpeens was not good. The sleuth came back and got a fresh subpeens, which directed the monster to appear forthwith. But the monster had disappeared forthwith; so the committee adjourned, and a third subpens for the Smith monster was issued, directing him to appear at 10 o'clock this morning.

The Wholesale Grocers' Association is organized for mutual benefit and is something on the plan of the Labor monster which the committee wouldn't hurt for a million dollars. The Grocer monster wouldn't be hunted either if the testimony of the Sugar monster and the Soda monster had not been such that it was imperative to do something about it. These other monsters testified positively that the Grocer monster fixed the price of sugar and soda, and that he and not the other monsters was responsible for the factor's arguments that give the hunters a shock every time they hear about them. The Wholesale Grocer monster is in nowise an aggregation of capital. It has no capital stock and it isn't labelled "Trust." Some of the hunters hope that it will deny the testimony of the other monsters.

a lawyer, and directed the policeman to let him
use the telephone.

The policeman looked puzzled.

"You see, Judge," be said, "I don't think the
man can get a connection."

"But if he wants to telephone for a lawyer let
him do it," shouted the Court.

"He wants to telephone to heaven and tell the
angels that he'll be there at 2 o'clock," the policeman cried back.

### GENERAL BENEFIT CONVENTION. Junior Order of the United American Mechan les Moets in Newark.

The sixteenth annual convention of the Fune the United American Mechanics is being held in Newark. About 500 delegates from all parts of the country met at Association Hall yesterday morning. The meeting was called to order by George Harris of Philadelphia. The Rev. Dr. Hollifield of Newark made the opening prayer

Hollifield of Newark made the opening prayer and addressed the assemblage. At the close of his speech be was rewarded by a rising vote of thanks.

Comptroller Gibson of Newark welcomed the visitors to the city, and Mr. Harris defined the objects of the organization and said that in the last year it had paid out \$175,000 in benefits. The organization, he said, was not opposed to any form of religion, but was in favor of giving every man freedom of worship. It believed in the separation of Church and State, in the public school system and the reading of the Bible in the public schools. He said he was in favor of restricting immigration.

The afternoon was given up to a business session, and at night a banquet was held in the Continental Hotel.

The society held an election for officers, which resulted as follows: President, George H. Harris of Philadelphia; Secretary, C. L. Cadwallader; Treasurer, Harry R. Heisler; directors, August Backarach and George W. Elliott.

### AN ARTFUL DODGER CAUGHT. But the Fagin Who Got the Booty Managed to Elude Arrest.

Hyman Goldstein, 13 years old, was arraigned in the Essex Market Court yesterday charged with being a professional pickpocket. On Sun day afternoon he stole up behind Mrs. Julia Kiein of 427 East Houston street, and deftly re-moved a pocketbook from her pocket while she moved a pocketbook from her pocket while she was walking in Grand street. He handed the pocketbook to a middle-ared man. The latter opened it, took out \$2.50 which it contained, and, tearing two pearl ornaments from the cover, threw the book into the street.

Two boys who witnessed the act told Mrs. Klein, and she scized and held young Goldstein until a detective arrived and arrested the boy. In court yesterday the boy refused to tell the name of his confederate. Gerry Agent Schmitt produced a resord showing that the prisoner had been arrested before for a similar offence. He was held in \$1,000 ball for trial.

### MOST CONSOLES THE BARBERS. Says They Ought to Be Glad to Be Out of the

# HOW TO TEACH CHILDREN.

ETHICAL CULTURE PUPILS GIVE PRACTICAL EXHIBITION.

They Show Their Parents and Friends How to Learn to Bead and Write, to Paint, to In-terpret Literature, and to Model, and Wind Up with a Patriotic Demonstration. The Ethical Cuiture School at 109 West Fifty-fourth street celebrated yesterday morn ing by a practical exhibition of the workings

of the school and by a generally patriotic demonstration. From 10 o'clock until 11 classes of the eight grades into which the school is divided showed their parents and friends how to learn to read and write, to paint, to model, to speak German, to Interpret literature, to construct bonnets, and to "do sums." The visitors seemed to be most interested by the departments of the school in which work was done with the hands. In the modelling work, for instance, Miss Woodward, the art instruc tor under Mr. Douglass Volk, held up a bas-relief which showed an Arabian leading his camel across the desert. Miss Woodward ex-plained to the class what the plaque represented, and then told her pupils to make a plaque which would show a modern American farmer leading his beast of burden acros the fields. The results as turned out by the children of fourteen and fifteen years, were at least unique. Some of them would have required little or no explanation in order that the observer might tell what had been the subject of the young artists' endeavor.

In the natural science class thirty youngster seated at the tables of the chemical laboratory, each one with a small spirit lamp and a gallon jarof water before him, worked out to everybody's satisfaction the principles of spe-

everybody's satisfaction the principles of specific gravity and the boiling point. Incidentally a great deal of water reached the desks and the floor, but that was the fun that made the hard work worth while.

The literature class, under Miss Dunn, studied the character of Longfellow, as shown by certain of his poems, and then the geography class, under Miss Sawyer, discoursed upon the coast of New England as related to the peems of Longfellow. In the work instruction classes the girls trimmed bonnets, which, it is said, some of them intend to wear some day. The boys of the same department turned brass cups on the lathes in the basement.

The Latin class covered itself with glory by recting in concert the declension of "Bonus-sum."

reciting in concert the deciention of "Bonusa-um."

At 11:30 the friends, re'atives, and critics
assembled gathered in the large hall of the
school. A stage had been arranged with a curt. h.c. extended clear across one side of the
hall. The pupils were seated just before the
curtain, and the audience, to the number of
300, filled the remainder of the hall to overflowing. The exercises opened with the singing of "Columbia, the Gem of the Ocean," by
the scholars. Then there were dumb-bell exercises by boys of the eighth grade and classical department. After that a selected chocus sang, with great effect, "Sweet and Low,"
and "Who is Silvia?" Then there were comos tions about George Washington. All
three of the young persons who disseminated
information with regard to that celebrated gentieman seemed to feel that our country has no
reason to feel ashamed of his record. Then
followed gymnastic exercises by four girls and
eight boys of the sixth grade, who wielded
long wands with much gracefulness.

The great feature, the truly grand division
of the extertainment, was divided into four
numbers on the programme, each one harmontously fitting into the next. For the first

The great feature, the truly grand division of the eletatanment, was divided into four numbers on the programme, each one harmonolously fitting into the next. For the first, the thirteen biggest girls of the school tripped out on the stage, did a few fancy steps, expressive of subdued independence but of great joy, and announced that they represented the thirteen original States. Then a fair-haired, graceful maiden, in robes of white and with a crown of gold, came in L. U. E. and apparently in a great state of excitement. She said that she was the Spirit of Freedom, and made the statement that she had been badly treated in Europe, and, in fact, all over the world, and she had now taken refuge in North America. She wanted to know what the ladies already on the stage could offer her in the way of an inducement to permanent residence. Each of the thirteen came forward and told what her State would do for the cause of liberty and freedom. These explanations naturally involved much of the history of those States, and were thus useful and instructive. Finally came Virginia. She brought down the house by saying that she offered, in the name of liberty, Patrick Henry, Thomas Jefferson, and George Washington. There was at this point a right inclination on the part of the audience to express by means of their feet that love and admiration for George Washington which is contained in the universal rat, tat, tat. This was successfully suppressed.

Then the curtain was down for a moment. When the stage appeared again the Genius of

Then the curtain was down for a moment. When the stage appeared again the Genius of Freedom was meunted on a pedestal behind a group of the thirteen States. A bust of George Washington surmounted a column on her left. The audience and the States and the school, in fact everybody except the Genius of Freedom, sang "Hail Columbia" with fitting fervor, following it with a song known to the school as the "flag Bong," of which this is a characteristic verse:

characteristic verse:
Some fazz are red, or white, or green,
And some are yellow, too,
But the dear, dear flag that we love best
is red and white and blue.
Then hall the flag, the bonny flag,
Red and white and blue.

Then came representatives of the rest of the States, in two squade of sixteen, all dressed in white and goold and wearing green things in their hair. The ages of the girls who rep-resented the States were roughly proportioned to the ages of the States themselves. South Dakota was a young person the numbering of whose years would not require the counting of all her fingers, but who, nevertheless, pos-sessed severe dignity of expression and car-riage. The thirty-two later States marched and counter-marched and posed, and the cal-cium light helped make them variously glo-rious.

claim light helped make them variously glorious.

Then entered four damaels wearing the
colors of Germany, France, England, and the
United States. The foreign nations told who
they were and how their countries had shown
their admiration for the hero of the day. Then
the young woman who spoke for the United
States voiced the sentiments of our own country, and in closing pronounced a few culo¿stic sontences, which were repeated after her
by everybody on the stage except the bust and
the Genius of Freedom.

The whole closed with a tableau and the
singing by everybody, except the bust, of "My
Country, "Tis of Thee."

### HIGHER EDUCATION IN NEW YORK. Report of the Examination Department of the Beard of Regents.

ALBANY, Feb. 22 .- The report of the examination department of the State Board of Regents for 1896 shows that 913,500 question papers were printed for use in the examinations and that 5,000 bulletins containing 363 different papers or 1,815,000 question papers were also required, making a total of 2,728,500. Statisties in the report of 1896 show a greater volume of work than for any other year in the history of

of work than for any other year in the history of the examination department. Nearly 400,000 answer papers were written and nearly 300,000 were received at the department and rated by university examiners.

An examination of the statistics shows an assonishing growth in the number of those taking classical studies. In first year Latin alone there was an increase in 1896 of 1,304. The increase in Latin and Greek subjects shows conclusively that the present system of electives, with balanced courses, leads inevitably to an increase in the popularity of classical studies.

There has been a growth in six years of 66 per cent, in the number of studies completing the requirements for admissions to high schools, of 132 per cent, in the number completing high school courses and of 148 per cent, in the number completing high school courses and of 148 per cent, in the number of studies completing high school courses and of 148 per cent, in the number of studies for admissions to high schools, of 132 per cent, in the number of nearly 28 per cent, in the number of high school courses and of 148 per cent, in the number of high school courses and of 148 per cent, in the number of high school courses and of 148 per cent, in the number of high school courses and of 148 per cent, in the number of high school courses and of 148 per cent, in the number of high students. In 1895 there were 8,950 has students in the United States. New York State, in 1895 there were 22,887 medical students in the United States. New York, therefore, according to these figures, has nearly 17 per cent, of such students. Since 1893 there has been an increase of these figures, has nearly 17 per cent, of such students. Since 1893 there has been an increase of these figures, has nearly 17 per cent, of such students. Since 1893 there has been an increase of these figures, has nearly 17 per cent, of such students. students.
"Since 1893 there has been an increase of 1,897, or of more than 60 per cent., in the number of dental students in 1895 there were 5,347 dental students in the United States. New York State has about 10 per cent. of this num-

Sectalist Federation.

John Most, who, with the other Anarchists, dislikes Socialists even worse than capitalists, has come out in his paper with a tirade against the Socialist Central Labor Federation for the recent expulsion of the barbers' union. The harbers were expelled because they indorsed a boycott ordered by a non-socialist union. Most refers to the Socialists as "labor popes," and tells the barbers they ought to be glad to get out of the federation. Then he says that things like this when they happen bring the social revolution that the Anarchists are looking for nearer and nearer.

Mirocklys Frishmen and St. Patrick's Day.

The Ancient Order of Hibernians and all the other Irish societies in Brooklyn have decided to the finest of the kind ever witnessed in that city.

### LIVE TOPICS ABOUT TOWN.

David Bispham's career as a musician is singular illustration of the way in which s really great talent is certain to control a man's career, even though he be apparently started in a direction quite opposed to that which his career subsequently assumes. Mr. Bispham is over forty, and began to sing professionally only five years ago. Before that he had sung as an amateur, and desoued himself to the mercantile occupation in which he started as a young man. He was preparing himself all the time for the work which he afterward took up, and he had the advantage of making his first appearance as a thoroughly finished and experienced artist. So he was successful from the outset. As a mere business speculation, his course was a judicious one. Mr. Bispham, with his opera and concert engagements here and in London this year, will probably make over \$30,000. He has sung only certain rôles at the opera, and his engagement at the opera has been on such terms that he is able to sing at recitals and concerts throughout the country. He has been highly successful in this branch of work, and his season at the opera has established a splendid popularity for him in New York. Mr. Bispham has been a striking exception to the Americans who, after having made regutations in Europe, return here and fail to find the same appreciation. Zelle de Lusan and Sibyl Sanderson were inclined to attribute the lack of favor they found age to the fact that they were Americans. But Vr. Bispham has had ac ground for any such compilaint. mercantile occupation in which he started as

Manager William T. Newell of the Hotel Nor nandle misses his old cashier, George W Forbes, who went to Johannesburg a month ago, more than any other employee that he ever ost. Mr. Forbes was a very amiable man, and his resemblance to Senator David B. Hill was se resemblance to Senator David B. Hill was so trong as to be a constant source of amusement to the Normandie people. Senator Hill usually stops at this hotel when he is in town. Mr. Forbes's resemblance to the New York Senator, even to the way in which he wore his clothes, was so strong that hardly a day passed but some one who knew Senator Hill wreeted him as Senator. Mr. Forbes enjoyed this confusion and so did Senator Hill. Mr. Forbes has gone to South Africa in search of a real gold brick, and his friends in the hotel sent him off with their best wishes.

No tableaux vivants planned with well known society men and women as their partic than those soon to be given by some of the sts like Madraro and Chatran to pose the groups there could be no question as to the ar tistic success of the pictures. But these per formances in the past have proved nearly al ways to be disappointing. Beautiful women ave posed, and their appearance on the stage have posed, and their appearance on the stage has not been nearly so striking as their friends have expected it to be. The same thing has been found true of men who took part in such exhibitions, and society people, who were in reality much more capable of seetacular success in these tableaux, have often failed to look as well as professionals, who have in resulty no such natural beauty. One reason for this is to be found in the fact that the arrangements for lighting are rarely as complete as they are in professional undertakings, and another is that merely in the matter of pessions the amateur can hardly stand comparison with the professional. "Anybody thinks it is easy simply to stand still under a calcium light," said a professional who last winter possed a number of persons for tableaux given in aid of a charity. "but, as a matter of fact, it is a very difficult thing to de effectively. In these tableaux, copied from pictures, there is always some sentiment to be expressed or some story to be told. This has to be done by the attitude of the figures. Moreover, there must be some indication of character in the bearing. Simply as an exhibition of loveliness, the tableaux never are effective. The posers must carry themselves with a spirit that expresses the character of that reason tableaux by beautiful women and handsome men are often disappointing." has not been nearly so striking as their friends

allow itself to grow excited over the horseless carriages which, not long ago, were introduced here with considerable publicity. One of the English towns undertook the manufacture of these machines on a large scale, and when legislation concerning their right of way and other features of their use had been asked for it was believed that they had really befor it was believed that they had really become an accepted form of public conveyance. Events proved, however, that such a supposition was mistaken, and the vogue of the horseless carriage has never passed very far beyond the limits of the town in which the majority of them are made. Here in New York there was never much attention paid to them. A few of them puffed about the town, but they are generally put forward rather as advertisements than for any real usefulness, and now they are rarely seen under any circumstances. For this reason, one of them seen last week on upper Broadway created more surprise than might have been expected. It was in the form of a hansom, although it ran on four wheels. The driver, or engineer, or operator, or what of a hansom, although it ran on four wheels. The driver, or engineer, or operator, or what ever he happened to be, was seared on the top of the vehicle and to the rear, just as the driver of a hansom site. The thing moved smoothly along, dedeed other vehicles with considerable dexterity, and kept the bell clanging all the time to give warning of its otherwise steat approach. It would take what Henry Dixey used to call "a nice adjustment of the nerve centre" for a New Yorker to climb into such an equipage and face his felion citizene on Broadway in the afternoon. The difficulty of appearing unconscious and self-possessed is one of the serious obstacles to the noquiarity of appearing unconscious and self-possessed is one of the serious obstacles to the popularity of these vehicles, and photographs that have come to this country show that in Europe also they have never been able to overcome this more or less important objection to the horse-less carriages.

The question of the high prices of opera singers in this country and their comparative salaries here and in Europe receives an interesting contribution from a recent case. Ernesto Tamagno, the tenor, has been singing in Rus-Tamarno, the tenor, has been singing in Russia and a German impresario made an attempt to arrange with him a series of appearances in the leading German opera houses. The negotiations were finally brought to an end by the singer's refusal to appear in Germany for less than \$1,000 a night, which was found to be a prohibitive figure. It added that since the time he created the title rôle in Verdi's "Otello" he had never received less than \$1,400 for a single appearance in opera. It was generally reported when he same here at the Metropolitan that his salary was \$1,000. Such prices are never paid in Germany, although the larger opera houses pay on rare occasions as much as \$1,000 for each of two or three appearances. They are enabled to do this because the appearance of such a high-priced singer involves no expense beyond the salary paid to him or her. The regular members of the company receive small salaries, and the entire outfit for the performance is always on hand. In the case of such appearances the price of tickets is considerably advanced. Paderewski has recently been playing in Italy, where he gave two recitals in Rome and one in Milan. His success in Home was so great that for his second concert the price of the best seats was advanced to \$4, which is twice as much as New Yorkers were ever called upon to pay for a ticket to his concerts. sia and a German impresario made an attempt

The great increase in the number of men tailors who make clothes for women has not been accomplished without some retaliation from the other sex. A woman on Sixth avenue conducts a ver; prosperous establishment which is devoted exclusively to the care of men's clothes. She has several assistants of both sexes. She has never attempted the making of men's clothes, but her success in repair, ing and renovating them has been viewed enough to secure her a profitable clientele. Her woman's ingenuity is said to see mossibilities of restoration in warments that seem well nigh hore-less, and it is in this particular respect that she surgasses her male rivais in the business. Unlike most women who go into such occupations, hers was not thrus upon her by heredity or any such circumstances. She took it up because she was convinced that there was good opportunity for women in this line. In rolle of her success, she has never dared to meet her rivals in exactly their own field; that is to say, she has never opened a recular shop on the street level and sat cross-legged Lear the windows. She clings to the greater retirement of an upper story and relies on being sought out there. men's ciothes. She has several assistants of

An advertising agent for a patent medicine lately got an indorsement from a well-known actor in a way which almost brought tears to the eyes of the manager. He approached the manager first and offered him \$200 simply for a signature without a letter or any recom-

PRIVATE BOONE'S MEDAL. BEST IN THE MANUAL OF ARMS OF

He Were Down a Hundred of His Fellows In

the Competitive Drill in the Seventy-first Regiment Armory Yesterday Afternoon-The Prizes for the Best Brilled Companies Arthur Boone, private of Company D of the Tenth Regiment, Boys' Baptist Brigade, won the competitive drill in the manual of arms yesterday, and carried off the gold medal inscribed with the record of that triumph. When the drill started there were 100 privates and noncommissioned officers competing with him, and it took him just 25 minutes to wear them down. The competitive drill was the climax of a day of triumph and glory for the Boys' Baptist Brigade. The place of the celebration was the ar-mory of the Seventy-first Regiment, N. G. N. Y. at Park avenue and Thirty-fourth street.

At 12 o'clock there were scattering delegations of small boys skirmishing about the streets in the neighborhood of the armory. Some imagina tive young person had told it abroad that there was to be a parade of Baptist orphans, which would start from the armory some time during the afternoon. The tribes confided to a SUN reporter that they were gathering with the intent to give the orphans a good time. The Raptist Boys' Brigade is by no means an orphaned insti-tution. It was formed by its present General, A. C. Kenyon, about five years ago. He was at that time a Sunday school teacher in a Baptist church in this city. He found that instead of treading the paths of righteousness the youthful feet were much inclined to skip frivolously by the wayside or to seek the byways and the hedges, and determined that the method adopted by certain canny Scotchmen many years ago of forming drill companies of Sunday school boys was very well fitted for his purposes. He organ ized a company in his own Sunday school. Since then the idea has spread and developed until the boys' brigade is represented in more than thirty States in the Union.

It was about 2 o'clock when the uniformed councitors who had assembled at the entrances to the armory saw the last of the so-called or phans pass through the grim portal. The armory was quite filled with spectators. They were scated ten and fifteen deep all around the great drill floor. For three-quarters of an hour after 2 o'clock, the hour set for assembling, military band played selections for the purpose of keeping the boys quiet until the actual competition should begin. Then the entire brigade was reviewed by Major Francis of the Seventy first Regiment. The march past showed examples of every possible variety of the American small boy. There were black and white, and there were those whose true color could not possibly have been distinguished without the active use of soap and water. There were tall and short. The shortest were so very short that they would have had to stand on a chair to reach to the muzzles of their own guns. Some wore uniforms, some wore only uniform coats, and others wore simply the fatigue cap of the regiment. Altogether they marched in good alignment and with great military dignity.

A competitive drill for a bugle as a prize between Company A of the Fifth Regiment of Mount Olivet Church and Company K of the Second Regiment of Concord Church, Brooklyn, followed the review. The judges of the drilling were Capt. Frank Keck and Lleut. W. Rockwell of the Seventy-first. These companies were both composed of colored boys. They drilled with great spirit, and to the spectator unversed in military lore they scemed very closely matched.

Then there was a competitive drill between Company A of the Third Regiment of Mount Morris Raptist Church and Company L of the Sixth Regiment. Company A drilled with much more spirit and accuracy, and there was a tremedous storm of applause when they marched back to their places.

Then came the great event of the afternoon, the competitive drill in the manual of arms for gold and silver medals. There were three representatives from every company, more than 100 in all. They were formed in a double line, facing each other. Lieut. Rockwell gave commands and Capt. Keck criticised the execution. Soldier after soldier was ordered to fall back until only three were left. The companies ranged around the side of the room ware becoming more and more interested as Capt. Keck ordered the different men to fall out of line. When the number was reduced to three the entire body broke ranks and formed a ring about the contestants. The third man was caught in a faulty "present arms." Boone and Simmons, the latter of Company. However, and the colored to the ples of every possible variety of the American small boy. There were black and white, and

### FOLUNTEER FIREMEN ON PARADE. A Hig Turnout, as Usual, by the Kings County Association in Brooklyn.

In large numbers and with their usual enthuers of the Kings County teer Fireman's Association turned out yesterday and made their annual parade in Brooklyn. The old-fashioned "machines" were interesting fea tures in the parade. Louis L. Happ was the grand marshal, and including visiting delegations, about 2,000 men were in line.

The line of march was from Henry and Harrison streets, through Henry street, to Remsen street and across the City Hall Park, to Fulton street, to Myrtle avenue, to Jay street, to Fulton street, passing Fire Headquarters, where the parade was reviewed by Fire Commissioner William C. Bryant, Deputy Commissioner Barrow, and Chief Engineer Dale. From here the firemen marched to Boerum place, to Livingston street, to Court street, to Schermerhorn street, to Lafayette avenue, to Bedford avenue, to the fountain, where the parade was dismissed. The reviewing stand was in front of the City Hall, and the parade was reviewed by Mayor Wursten, President Stewart of the Board of Aldermen, and Aldermen Guilfoyle, Clark, Thompson, Leayeraft, and Francisco. The volunteers were also reviewed by ex-Recister Hugh Molaughlia as they were passing his house in Remsen street. tures in the parade, Louis L. Happ was the grand marshal, and including visiting delega-

### PATRICK H. FLYNN'S AWARD. The Courts Confirm the Report of Brooklyn

Patrick H. Flynn, who established the Nassau Electric Railroad in Brooklyn, and who owns considerable property in the Eighth ward, has received another setback in his fight against the award made by the commissioners of estimate appointed by Justice Gaynor in 1894 on the openpointed by Justice Gaynor in 1894 on the opening of Forty-eighth street. The commission awarded Mr. Flynu \$500. He appealed from the report on the ground that the property was worth \$10,800. The commission reported that the property was without value unless the street was cut through. The matter was taken before Justice Van Wyck in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, and he has signed an order confirming the report. It was shown by the commission that other property owners had donated their property to the city, believing that the adjoining property would be enhanced in value. The commission was appointed under the Eighth Ward Improvement act, which Mr. Flynn, it is said, was mainly instrumental in having passed at Albany.

### FRESHMEN GOT THE CANNON. Wesleyan Sophomores Outwitted in a Washington's Hirthday Contest.

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., Feb. 22.-After outwitting and outfighting the sophomores last night and keeping the old cannon in their pos-session for the celebration of Washington's Birthday, the Wesleyan freshmen fired the national salute at 5 A. M., and then marched with the cannon to the campus for a final mational sainte at 5.A. M., and then marched with the cannon to the campus for a final demonstration. The campus for a final demonstration. The cannon was fired once more, this time between Judd Hall and the Library building, and the concussion broke a \$300 stained-glass memorial window in the library. The faculty will call upon the students of the freshman class to subscribe enough to buy a new window.

Joseph Belohlavok, an Austrian, 44 years old, of 312 East Fifty-fourth street, who was awaiting trial in Special Sessions, charged with stealing a ring from Mrs. George Knodler of 998 First avenue, died suddenly in the Yorkville prison early yesterday morning. Shortly after midnight he became violent, a ring, as if he had deliram tremens, and it took four men to hold him. After the struggle the prisoner became very weak and died at 2:30 o'clock yesternay

### Grace & Co. Must Pay Bogardus. Judge Wheeler of the United States Circuit

Court has handed down a decision in the suit of Guillermo Bogardos against William R. Grace, Michael P. Grace, and Charles R. Flint, direct-Michael P. Grace, and Chartes to Find, affecting that Grace & Co. pay Hogardus the sum' of \$17,894.48, the balance due, less commission, on a claim against the Peruvian Government vhich was held by Bogardus, and which he transferred to the defendants for one-half its actual value.

TOUNG SALVINES WIDOW HERE. The Actor Died Unexpectedly Under Mophine, Given to Relieve Min Pain.

Mrs. Alexander Salvini, the wife of the actor who died in Florence on Dec, 16, arrived in this country yesterday. She said that her husband was taken ill first in London last June, and grew worse in Paris. His condition was so seriou when he reached his father's home in Florence that he was sent by the physicians to the moun tains near Florence, and remained there until the cold weather forced him to return to his

father's home in the city.
"My husband had been in bad health all last season," Mrs. Salvini said, "and it was imposs ble for him to throw off the sickness. He had worked very hard, with only a short vacation every summer, for fourteen years, and this over-work brought on the tuberculosis, the predisposition to which he inherited from his mother She died of it, and the family physician in Italy used to tell him every summer that he needed a long rest. But he would not take it; he was too ambitious, and absorbed always with some new plan. He spent most of his time in study when not on the stage, and as a result he had learned to speak English without the least accent, which was in itself a great deal for an Italian to accomplish who twelve years before had not known a

nlish who twelve years before had not known a word of English. He was very anxious to get to this country, which he had come to regard as his own before he died."

Mrs. Salvini said that while her husband's discase was hereditary, sha thought that he might have lived for a number of years, even though an invalid, if the Italian doctors had consented to perform an operation.

"They never told him or me that he was going to die," she said, "although I knew how serious his illness was. Up to the list moment he continued to plan for our return, on which he was anxious to revive 'Romeo and Juliet' on an elaborate scale. He died under the Influence of morphine given to allay his dreadful pain. As none of us knew he was not going to live, we had no opportunity to question him on a single matter or find out what his wishes were."

Mrs. Salvini said that her husband was very much depressed when he left this country last spring by unjust criticisms of a performance of "Othello" which he gave in Chicago. He died of tuberculosis of the stomach, which, exhausted as he was by overwork, his system was unable to struggle against. He left no will.

SCHOOL CHILDREN GET MARRIED.

Claudestine Wedding of Bessie Longbothan and Gilbert Clair Ends Happily. HUNTINGTON, L. I., Feb. 22.-Bessie Long-

otham of this town is but 16 years old, and she i now Mrs. Gilbert F. Clair, having married a law student of that name, who is only 20 years old. The marriage has been kept secret for three weeks. All that time Bessie attended school and met her schoolmates just as usual, and none of them suspected that she was a bride. Gilbert Clair called upon her every afterne

of them suspected that she was a bride.

Gilbert Clair called upon her every afternoon and evening, and her mother said he would have to forego his visits until after graduation.

"You can't study and spoon at the same time, my dear Bessie," said she.

Then bessie flared up and asserted her rights.

"As his wife," she cried, "I have a right to see him when I choose! "and with nervous flagers she produced from the bosom of her gown her marriage certificate. "There, look at that!" and then she west. Then they cried together, and after that Mrs. Longbotham went to call upon Mrs. Clair.

Mrs. Clair was surprised, too, although she said she had noticed that Gilbert had been a very much worried boy for several weeks.

When Gilbert got home from the New York University law school that evening he told both mothers how, on Jan. 29, he had taken Bessie out for a drive. They had gone to Oyster Bay, and there the Rev. N. Estes, usstor of the Methodist church, had married them. He acknowledged that they had deceived the minister, for Gilbert said he was 21 and Bessie asserted that last summer saw her eighteenth birthday.

Mrs. Clair said she was delighted with her daughter-in-law, and Mrs. Longbotham told Gilbert that, barring his youth, there was none whom she would like for a son-in-law better. Mr. Longbotham was satisfied also.

Gilbert's father is at Hartsdaie, Pa., where he is interested in some mines. Yesterday Gilbere and his bride started on a wedding trip and to visit Gilbert's father in Pennsylvania.

### MARINE INTELLIGENCE

MINIATURE ALMANAC-THUS DAY. Sun rises.... 6 42 | Sun sets..... 5 44 | Moon rises. 19 89 RIGH WATER-THIS DAY. Sandy Hook. 12 42 | Gov. Island. 12 14 | Hell Gate. 2 07

Arrived-Monday, Peb. 22. Arrived—MONDAY, Feb. 28.

Sa St. Paul, Jamison, Southampton Feb. 14.
Sa Adriatic, Sowden, Liverpoof Feb. 10 and Queenstown 11th.
Se Siberian, Park, Giasgow Feb. 6.
Se Vigilancia, McIntosh, Havana.
Se Advance, Henderson, Colon.
Se City of Kingston, Nickerson, Kingston.
Se Riuefields, Masingo, Haitmore.
Se Comannehe, Pennington, Jacksonville.
Se Oneida, Chichester, Wilmington.
Se Henefactor, Townsond, Philadelphia.
Se El Rio, Quick, New Orleans.
Se Coman, Evans, Galveston.
Se Portia, Farrell, Halifax;
Bark Severn, Hansen, Fort Elisabeth.

[For later arrivals see First Page.]

(For later arrivals see First Page.)

ARRIVED OUT. Sa La Normandie, from New York, at Havra, Sa St. Cuthbert, from New York, at Antwerp Sa Lucigen, from New York, at Rotterdam. Sa Lucigea, from New York, at Rotterdam.

Be Wells City, from New York, at Bristol.

Be Georgian, from New York, at London.

Be Georgian, from New York, at London.

Be Georgian, from New York, at Cuxhaven.

Be Galileo, from New York, at Pernambuco.

Be Deutschland, from New York, at Hamburg.

Be El Mar, from New York, at Hamburg.

Be El Mar, from New York, at New Orleana.

Be La Grande Duchesse, from New York, at Bavan
ab.

5s Algonquin, from New York, at Charleston. SIGHTED.

Se Mannheim, from Hamburg for New York, passe Prawle Point. Sa Matteawan, from Rotterdam for New York, off 8s Karamania, from New York for the Mediterranean, passed Gibraltar.
Sa Wilkommen, from New York for Flushing, off Beachy Head.

SAILED PROM FOREIGN PORTS. Sa Rialto, from Newcastle for New York, Sa Oldenburg, from Bremen for New York, Sa Norwegian, from Glascow for New York, Se Douro, from Hull for New York.

SARED FROM DOMESTIC PORTS Se Finance, from Philadelphia for New York. Se H. M. Whitney, from Boston for New York.

OUTGOING STEAMSHIPS. Sail To Day. Mails Closs. Sail To-Morrow

Sail To-Morrows.

St. Paul, Southampton. 7 00 A M
Southwark, Antwerp. 9 00 A M
Adriate, Liverpool. 9 00 A M
Adriate, Liverpool. 9 00 A M
Philadelphia, La Guayra 11 00 A M
City of Washington, Havans. 1 00 P M
Portia, New foundland. 11 00 A M
Comanche, Charleston.
Comal, Galveston.
El Monte, New Orleans. Sail Thursday, Feb. 25. Niagara, Havana Antilia, Nassau Schleawig, Inagua Schrienne, Barbadoes Kansas City, Savannah DICONING STEAMSHIPS.

Shields.

Due To Day.

Ardova. Lorenzo.

.Shields ...

Jacksonville. Genoa London Kotterdam Antwerp New Orleans. Due Wednesday, Feb. 24. Due Thursday, Feb. 25. Amsterdam Due Friday, Feb. 26 Bremen. Liverpool. ATM: Att. Lu Guayra

Due Saturday, Feb. 27.

Due Sunday, Feb. 28.

Southampton.
Liverpool.
Gibreltar
Hamburg
Swansea
Galveston

Havre Rotterdam......

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Lord & Taylor,

Jumped from a Bowery Lodging House Window. Thomas Nelson, a young miner, while suffering from delirium tremens jumped from the second-story window of the Kenwood lodging ing house, Bayard street and the Bowery, early yesterday morning, and, not succeeding in taking his life in that way, he attempted to throw himself in front of a Third avenue cable car. He was caught in time, however, and sent to Bellevue Hospital. His condition is not serious.

### Business Rotices.

Mrs. Winslow's Scothing Syrup for children teething; softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colls, diarrhess. 25c. a bottle.

Liebig Company's Extract of Reef. Meat and regetable soups made palatable by its use

### MARRIED. SCHEOWN-GRAHAM.-On Sunday, Feb. 21, at

8t. Mary's R. C. Church, Long Island City, Dr. Patrick J. McKeown to Miss Clara Graham, both of Long Island City.

### DIED. CRASSOUS. -At Paterson, N. J., Feb. 21, 1897, Fer-

dinand Crassous, in the 87th year of his age. Funeral private. Interment at Yonkers, N. Y. FRANKE.—At her residence, 22 West Soth st., Feb. 22, Esther, wife of Alexander Frazer. Notice of funeral hereafter. HATTON.-On Feb. 22, 1897, Bridget, beloved

mother of John J. and Catherine Hatton. Funeral from her late residence, 53 Rose st., on Wednesday, Feb. 24, 1897, at 10 A. M. Thence to St. James's Church, James st., where a solemn mass of requiem will be offered for the repose of ber soul. Interment in Calvary Cemetery.

LOWDEN.—After a short filness, on Peb. 22, Bertha,
youngest daughter of the late Robert and Sophia
McKissock Lowden of Flushing, Long Island.
Funeral services on Wednesday at St. George's
Church, Flushing, on the arrival of the 2 o'clock

venience of the family.

WALKER. —Sarah Darrow, wife of John T. Walker, on Honday evening, at her residence, 51 Lafayette av., Brooklyn. WHITLOCK. -At her late residence, 324 West 145th

years. Puneral services will be held from the house on Thursday, Feb. 25, at 12 o'clock noon. Interment at Kensico Cemetery on arrival of train leaving Mott Haven depot, 188th st., at 2:15 P. M.

## Rew Publications.

25°C. EACH.—Morgan's "Freemasonry," Peck's "Bad Boy," Complete Artenna Ward, Hoyle's Games, Rousscau's "Savoyard Vicar," "Father Ton," "E. S. Constitution," "Triatram Shandy," "Frankenstein," "Whitefriars." PRATT, 6th av. 12th st.

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